

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE, 6 1809.

COPY THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

* All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by

Charles Wilkins,

Lexington, 2d April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Febv. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts:—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

May 16th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice MEDICINE in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Sturt.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

May 16th, 1809.

80 E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1809.

Hart, Barton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco, &c.

March 13th, 1809.

Gerritt and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton

FOR sale at the store of

Jeremiah Nave,

Lexington May 3, 1809.

Country Linen taken in exchange for Cotton

For Rent,

FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation.—For particulars enquire at this office

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE

By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.

Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES*

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines,

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pill,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Demask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Andro-ne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of headache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES

when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have

been honoured with the astonishment

of the proprietors who are well assured that a single

article here numerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cures of cures, &c. &c.

may be had gratis at the above place of sale,

sufficient to confirm our assertion. We are

inclined to publish all the certificates which

are in our possession, we might fill a folio

volume; but we never mention the names of

any persons but those who are well known to

be citizens of strict veracity, and then not

without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for

a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid

sales; to detect counterfeit it is necessary to

inform the publick that they must be particu-

larly in applying as above, and observe that

one can be genuine without the signature of

Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above

enumerated, have got their directions, descri-

bing their mode of use in the most perfect

manner.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only strayed mule at that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust-Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Charles Biddle, jun.
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES
OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,
WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered
in exchange for property in Lexington. The situa-

tion is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.)
large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c.

For particulars apply to

2m: Edw. B. Hannegan.

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle.

IN the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. McCutts. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good Lime.

April 18, 1809.

MacCoun, Tilford, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN-

HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPAS-

SES, prices from \$27 to \$16; PLATTING IN-

STRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES,

SURVYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and

STEEL TAINT DIVIDES.

They have likewise received a quantity of best

PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

105 A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it,—I will thank those persons

who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1809.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of

Norban B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY

foal, five years old, last spring, about fifteen

hands high, with a small white in her forehead, her fore legs crooked in her hock joints, re-

markably small delicate legs, not branded. Who-

ever will deliver the above mare to Richard A.

Mauris, of Jefferson or H. Breckinridge Lexington,

shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1809.

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he

had with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring,

a number of Boats of every description.

The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will

be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE

By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.

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LEES*

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines,

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

INVENTIONS

BY

ROBERT FULTON, Esq.

The subsequent account of the discoveries and experiments of Mr. Fulton, is extracted from "Mitchell and Miller's Repository" for August, September and October 1808. It is a striking instance of the efficacy of talents, directed by industry and perseverance. It should incite American Genius to similar enterprises.

First, a mill for sawing and polishing marble for which the London Society for encouraging Useful Arts and Manufactures, gave him the silver medal in 1794.

Second, a system of navigation which he published in London, 1796. His principle is to have small canals and boats of 8 tons, which are to mount or descend to the different levels of the canal, on inclined planes instead of locks; while the boats are drawn on the canal, 6 or 8 of them are chained together; when they arrive at the inclined plane, they are separated and pass singly. As this mode will very much diminish the expense of constructing canals, Mr. Fulton has given a flattering prospect of our having canals of this kind to pass through the interior and mountainous parts of these states. A variety of mechanical combinations are delineated in his books for working the inclined planes, for passing valleys, and economizing water, which, on the old plan, would be expended in locks, but which by his method, may be used for irrigating the grounds in the neighborhood of the same canal, giving verdure and abundance to thousands of acres, which would otherwise remain sunburnt and unproductive. The work concludes with tonnage table or systematic plan of transport, which has in some degree been published in Mr. Fulton's letter to the Secretary of the treasury, on canal navigation. He there shews that to carry a ton weight 300 miles on our usual roads, will cost 100 dollars. On good turnpike paving paying tolls, it will cost 42 dollars. If the government should make the roads out of the surplus revenue, and have no tolls, the cost will be 25 dollars. Were the government to make canals without tolls, except sufficient to repair them; the expence of carrying one ton 300 miles would be 3 dollars.

But striking as this comparison is, says Mr. F. I will still extend it; the merchandize which can bear the expence of carriage on our present roads to Pittsburg, Kentucky, Tennessee, or any other distance of 300 miles, and which for that distance, pays 109 dollars a ton, could be boated, that is carried on canals, ten thousand miles for that sum."

Third, a machine for making Ropes. This engine is to be put in motion by a water wheel. It can stand in a room about 40 feet square; the rope yarns are put into it on spools, and any sized cordages, from a *rod line* to a *bawser*, can be made on it by the attention of one man.... It is finished on the machine ready coiled, and has only to be removed to the warehouse. A rope mill of this kind is now building at Baltimore, by Mr. Nathaniel Cutting, who has made many ingenious improvements on the spinning of rope yarn, by machinery.

Fourth invention. A boat to navigate under water. In this machine, Mr. Fulton and 5 persons continued under water one hour at Havre-de-Grace in France.—He towed about, while under water in every direction, and steered by means of a compass. It had a main sail and gib, like a common sloop. When pursued, the mast and sails could be taken in, and the boat dive under water three hours, and rise to renew the air three miles from the place she went down; the air could be renewed in one minute, when the boat diving, could continue under water again for 3 hours.... While making his experiments on this vessel, Mr. F. made a voyage in her from Havre to La Hogue, a distance of eighteen leagues, in the boisterous weather of the autumnal equinox, and found her to act perfectly well in open sea. By late improvements on this vessel, and the manner of obtaining air, 5 men may continue under water for 6 hours, and rise 15 miles from the place they went down. The object of this invention, was to find a certain mode of fixing an engine, which Mr. F. calls a *torpedo*, to the bottom of a ship of war, for the purpose of blowing her up; but after much labor and expense, he has abandoned this plan for fixing his torpedo. He has, however, fortunately discovered a method, which is certain, and infinitely more simple.

The *Torpedo* which is his fifth invention, is a copper case, which will contain 50 to 100 pounds of powder. To it is fixed a gun-lock in a brass box, which lock strikes fire by means of a piece of clock work, which can be set to one or more minutes. The torpedo thus prepared is made fast to a rope from 60 to 80 feet long; at the other end of the rope is a gun harpoon; the harpoon being fired into the bow of an enemy's vessel, the torpedo is thrown over board and the action of the vessel through the water, draws it under her bottom, where the clock-work running out its time, explosion takes place, and the vessel will either be blown up or her bottom so shattered as to render it impossible for the pumps to save her. This being the principle of the torpedo, it is designed to make the attack with good and well manned row boats, each boat to have its harpoon and torpedo complete: 30 such boats to make the attack on one ship of war, 10 to attack on her starboard, and 10 on her port bow: this will divide the enemy's fire, and out of the number of harpoons some will take effect, in which case the vessel must from necessity be destroyed.

This invention and the practice of it is yet in its infancy. Men in general will have doubts about its practicability or political consequences, as is the case with all new discoveries, until ocular demonstration compels belief. Mr. Fulton has labored with much zeal to bring this invention to a useful state of perfection. He now confidently asserts, that his theory is right, and that practice only is wanting to establish a system of attack, which in its consequences must annihilate military marines, and give that liberty to the seas which is so much desired by every friend to humanity and America; and who can say, that he is not right in this prediction? Did not the invention of gunpowder totally change the art of war? And may it

The object of this invention is to reduce the expense of transportation to the lowest possible rate, and give a facility to bring down the produce of our hemisphere to the seaports, taking back in exchange the various merchandise. Such a system of easy transport would offer infinite new sources of wealth, strength, and bind the states together in the strongest bonds of confederation, those of interest, and the habits of easy intercourse.

not again be changed? Out of the invention of gunpowder, military marines, those floating and destructive fortifications, have grown, which now rob us of our neutral rights. By the right application of gunpowder, may they not be destroyed? The object is a grand one, and merits every exertion of mind to effect it; and we should hope that it will be effected. Indeed, the prospect of success is flattering; for do not inventions less plausible in their commencement, by perseverance become permanent and useful establishments? Thirty years have been spent by ingenious men in endeavors to make a useful Steam Boat. All failed, and the project had lost every credit in the public mind; yet the Steam boat has succeeded to the admiration of every friend to the useful arts, and is now looked up to, as a work of an immense public benefit.

May we not then, without presumption, hope that the same industry and perseverance which have penetrated into the complicated principles of the steam boat, and organized them into utility, may persevere to the establishment of a principle, which, driving military marines from the ocean, will give us every freedom of commerce which can be desired, remove every cause of dispute between us and European nations, secure to us lasting peace, and direct all our resources and energies to humane and useful pursuits?

Sixth Invention. The steam boat.—This has been completed at New-York. A boat of 130 feet long and 16 broad, was constructed by Messieurs Brown. This is put in motion by one of Watt and Boulton's steam engines. The boat is propelled by the revolution of two wheels, corresponding with each other, and driving her through the water. This noble invention, though attempted in vain by so many others, has perfectly succeeded in Mr. F.'s hands; and no better proof can be given of the excellence of the vessel thus constructed, than that she outstrips the mail and all other carriages by land, and makes better voyages than any other packets or boats, which navigate the Hudson, between New-York and Albany.

Admitting that any invention can be effected, which will destroy military marines, and consequently give freedom to the seas; there is a fine field for eloquence in displaying the immense advantages which would result from such a revolution in the affairs of man, from military and barbarous labors to civil improvements.

From the Baltimore North American.

THE CAMEL.

A Philadelphia gentleman, who spent many years of his life in Africa, has formed the design of carrying a number of Camels into the Southern States by way of introducing the breed. He means to employ two vessels to bring them from the Mediterranean, which will consequently occasion him much expence. That he will meet the support and patronage of the wealthy and intelligent planters of the South cannot be doubted.

The Camel is the most useful to man of all quadrupeds. He possesses the celerity of the horse, and can perform as much labour as the elephant, whilst he consumes only one-twentieth of the quantity of food on which the latter subsists. The female affords milk longer than the cow; the young Camel's flesh is wholesome and palatable; and the hair of this animal is finer and more valuable than the best sheep wool. A great author is of opinion, that he is equal in value and service to the horse, the ass, and the ox, with their powers combined. A Camel will carry a burthen of from 600 to 1200 weight. His capacity to undergo fatigue is astonishing; whilst his food consists of the most worthless vegetables, brambles, thorns, &c. and from the particular structure of his stomach he can survive without water for many days. He begins to labour at four, and lives 40 or 50 years.

It is supposed that he will thrive in the Southern divisions of our Union, where his properties, adapted to the nature of the climate and country, will certainly render him invaluable. His hair, being annually renewed, will afford a material for manufactures, highly desirable, and of more value than Merino wool.

The uncertainty whether the climate, to which it is proposed to carry him, will be found to agree with his habits and health, taken into view with the expense of the undertaking, might well have deterred any individual from hazarding his own resources; whilst the public benefit to be derived might have induced the state legislatures to lay the burthen upon their treasuries. The individual, to whom we allude, possesses both a solid judgment and an enterprising spirit; and he will not, we believe, retard the experiment till such a resource can be opened to him. The liberality of the public, which has attended the attempt to introduce the Merino sheep, may, in the mean time, serve as an encouragement to expect the intervention of adequate assistance, should it prove necessary.

Extract of a letter from Col. D. Humphreys, dated 9th May, 1809.

"I propose as a more certain project, to send on to Philadelphia to the cattle show, on the 4th July next, a few full-blooded merino's (already engaged) and a considerable flock of very fine woolled sheep of various degrees of blood, derived from my imported flock. Now all shall wish you to do, to hire pasture in the neighbourhood of the city, where they may be kept well, reasonably and safely, until they shall be either disposed of or brought back. The number will be from 60 to 80.

Dr. Home now regarded it as ascertained, that the natural measles are received by the lungs, and that on this circumstance depends the danger of the disease. He wished, however, to ascertain the symptoms of the complaint when evidently received by the lungs. He, therefore, put a piece of cotton, which had remained in the nose of the patient under measles, into that of a healthy child, making him breathe through the infected cotton. The experiment, although repeated, did not succeed in inducing the disease. Nor, it is evident, if successful, would this experiment have decided the question, whether or not the casual measles are received by the lungs.

The following circular merits the peculiar attention of every section of the union. It will be recollect that domestic manufacture is the vital spring of commerce, which rais-

es Great Britain to the highest pitch of commercial prosperity. We hope its merits will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.

SIR,

FROM a variety of causes, more particularly the late embargo, a spirit of enterprise in the establishment of useful manufactures in almost every part of the United States has been exhibited—great exertions have been made, and large capitals have been embarked in this line, and the manufacturing interest is forming a new link in the chain of Society, and if properly united, its strength will, in an individual and national point of view, become powerful, beneficially influential, and permanent—To promote these effects, a communication between distant manufacturers and a co-operation in plans for the general good, may be of the first importance. In this city a society is established under the protection of an Act of Incorporation of the State Legislature, for the support of domestic manufactures, and much good has emanated from it. The late arrangements of our government with England has produced general satisfaction, and the manufacturers have participated therein, as preventing the evils of war, which all were apprehensive of; yet they feel that these events are likely to produce a powerful effect on the manufacturing interest of the U. S. and will require extraordinary exertion and powerful support to counteract it. Thus impressed, the manufacturers and artists in this city have appointed a committee to correspond with their brethren in every part of the union—This committee now address you as a respectable manufacturer, or as a friend to that interest, requesting your assistance, and that of such of your neighbouring manufacturers as can be consulted, in an application to congress, with all the information possible on the nature and extent of manufactures in your neighborhood and they will arrange and combine it, so as to bring the whole into one part, and prepare it for the view of congress. It is also particularly recommended to form societies of manufacturers and artifices in convenient districts, and to encourage every individual to give the best information on the state of manufactures to such members of congress as can be immediately communicated with, and in order to produce the most permanent advantages to the manufacturing interest, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the deputies as may be formed in different districts, on Wednesday the 25th of October next, at the Mechanic Hall, New-York; when by a full exhibition of facts, and of a free communication of opinion, such plans may be devised and carried into effect, as may tend to cement and strengthen this interest, and produce extensive advantage to individuals and to the nation at large.

Your communications addressed to Wm. Davy, C. C. M. A. Philadelphia, will receive respectful attention from

Sir, your most humble servants,

William Davy
John Harrison,
James Robinson,
Adam Seyhart,
Abraham Small.

Committee of correspondence.

From Wilson's "Treatise on Febrile Diseases."

INOCULATION OF THE MEASLES.

The great success which attended inoculation for the Small Pox induced many to believe that similar advantage might be expected from it in the Measles. The prevalent opinion of its being received in the natural way by the lungs, and the lungs being the chief seat of danger in this disease, seemed rather to strengthen the opinion. Dr. Home of Edinburgh, however, was the first who actually made the experiment.

He met with some difficulty from the measures not forming matter, and his not being able to collect a sufficient quantity of broken cuticle, at the time of disquamation, to produce the disease. "I then applied," he observes "directly to the magazine of all epidemic diseases, the blood." He chose the blood when the eruption began to decline in patients who had a considerable degree of fever. He also ordered it to be taken from the most superficial cutaneous veins where the eruption was thickset.

While the blood came slowly from a slight incision, it was received upon cotton, and on an incision being made on each arm of the person to be inoculated, the cotton, as soon as possible, after it had received the blood, was applied over these incisions, and kept upon them with considerable pressure. He also used the precaution of allowing the incisions of those to be inoculated to bleed for some time before the cotton was applied, that the fresh blood might not wash away, or too much dilute the morbillous matter. The cotton was permitted to remain on the part for three days. How far all these precautions are necessary to the success of the operation, has not been determined.

Dr. Home inoculated ten or twelve patients in this way, in whom the operations succeeded equal to his hopes. The eruptive fever generally commenced six days after inoculation, and the symptoms of the complaint were milder than they generally are in the casual measles. The fever was less severe, the cough either milder or wholly absent, the inflammation of the eyes was trifling; they were watered, however, as much, & sneezing was as frequent as in the casual measles; nor did bad consequences follow any case of inoculated measles: no affection of the breast remaining after it. The chief difference between the casual and inoculated measles seemed to be, the absence of any pulmonic affection at all periods of the latter.

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The following circular merits the peculiar attention of every section of the union. It will be recollect that domestic manufacture is the vital spring of commerce, which rais-

es with the attention they deserve. If a more extensive experience prove it capable of producing the effects ascribed to it, it will certainly be an improvement of considerable importance.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1809.

SIR,

FROM a variety of causes, more particularly the late embargo, a spirit of enterprise in the establishment of useful manufactures in almost every part of the United States has been exhibited—great exertions have been made, and large capitals have been embarked in this line, and the manufacturing interest is forming a new link in the chain of Society, and if properly united, its strength will, in an individual and national point of view, become powerful, beneficially influential, and permanent—To promote these effects, a communication between distant manufacturers and a co-operation in plans for the general good, may be of the first importance. In this city a society is established under the protection of an Act of Incorporation of the State Legislature, for the support of domestic manufactures, and much good has emanated from it. The late arrangements of our government with England has produced general satisfaction, and the manufacturers have participated therein, as preventing the evils of war, which all were apprehensive of; yet they feel that these events are likely to produce a powerful effect on the manufacturing interest of the U. S. and will require extraordinary exertion and powerful support to counteract it. Thus impressed, the manufacturers and artists in this city have appointed a committee to correspond with their brethren in every part of the union—This committee now address you as a respectable manufacturer, or as a friend to that interest, requesting your assistance, and that of such of your neighbouring manufacturers as can be consulted, in an application to congress, with all the information possible on the nature and extent of manufactures in your neighborhood and they will arrange and combine it, so as to bring the whole into one part, and prepare it for the view of congress. It is also particularly recommended to form societies of manufacturers and artifices in convenient districts, and to encourage every individual to give the best information on the state of manufactures to such members of congress as can be immediately communicated with, and in order to produce the most permanent advantages to the manufacturing interest, it is proposed to hold a meeting of the deputies as may be formed in different districts, on Wednesday the 25th of October next, at the Mechanic Hall, New-York; when by a full exhibition of facts, and of a free communication of opinion, such plans may be devised and carried into effect, as may tend to cement and strengthen this interest, and produce extensive advantage to individuals and to the nation at large.

From a London Paper.

JUNOT, Duke of Abrantes.

We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give information to the following account on the subject:

Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy in the county of Kildare, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a serjeant in the Waterford militia, and an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, who some years since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field had introduced him to the favour of Bonaparte.

Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was an usher in the school of Mr. Dunn near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country and although he never entered the lists for money, would, "for love," break the bones of any person, who from the same motives, chose to contend with him.—(Lon. Pap.)

Last week a Miss Priscilla Thackwaite, of Hertfordshire with a fortune of 4000£ hard cash, entered the matrimonial slate. She had declared her intention to espouse a soldier, sailor, cobler, or chimney sweeper, and was accordingly courted by each of those professions. The soldier marched up to attack the fair in high style, and executed his best manœuvres; the sailor decked himself in his gayest colours and looked very stern at his rivals; the cobler swore his sole was on fire, and that his love would was warmer and warmer to the very last; but the sweep brush'd them all off, as Miss Priscilla, being enamoured of his aspiring disposition, declared he sooted her the best.

Lon. Pap.

From a London Paper.

Mrs. Clarke, the Duke of York's tormen-

tor, has published, in two volumes, with a correct portrait of the authoress, *Fac similes* of the letters of the Duke of York, a work intitled, "Memoirs of my own life; containing facts and observations, illustrative of a recent investigation, and accompanied with numerous royal and other interesting letters, which have never appeared before the public, by Mary Anne Clarke."

On Mrs. Clarke being called a "Baggage," in the committee of Inquiry.

Poor gentlemen, thus put to so much pain,

Poor captain SANDO of the Waggon Train!

For all who have a single spark of candor,

That he was bound in duty, we must allow,

To pay attention to, and keep in view.

The BAGGAGE of our army's chief commander?

QUIZ.

SHIPWRECK AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello from Lima, fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days, by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.

This statement, in the first instance, was considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now known to be a fact. It was also said, that the crew cast lots which of them should die, to sustain the lives of the remainder: but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that where any of his comrades died from hunger and thirst, he was driven to the necessity of existing upon their remains.

When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of cloaths and linen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutrient he gave him, was two cups of

ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions. The Brahmins all this time, as well as at her first arrival at the piles prostrated themselves at her feet, as of a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish language, "Ah! my husband!" Her looks to me indicated more—as though she would have said—Never mind my husband we shall not long be separated. The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthways on the funeral pile. She then went through various mysteries and ceremonies too intricate for me to understand; but among others, she poured ghee several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of consecrated water. On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left, which he swallowed with great avidity.—

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 6.

We are informed that during the half storm on Sunday the 28th ult. upwards of twenty houses were down in Cincinnati, among which was the Academy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wayne County, dated May 16.

"I was informed a few days past, that in the neighbourhood of Col. Newell's, (a citizen of Wayne county) that in a large Cave, not far from his house, was found an Indian, wrapped up in straw. At what time he was there deposited, it cannot be ascertained—but the Indian appeared to be entirely uncorrupted. He had his natural appearance—his flesh had in a great measure dwindled away—his skin appeared almost to cleave to the bone, and to feel hard and firm; which must have been so preserved, either by the due and equal temperature of the subterraneous air, or by some means of embalming and preserving their dead bodies. He was found by a party in pursuit of a Salt-Petre Cave."

Letter to the editor, dated, Washington, May 23.

SIR—I herewith enclose you a copy of the President's message to Congress, received to day.—You will be kind enough to give it a place in your paper, for the information of your subscribers and my constituents, and oblige your friend,

BENJ. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 23, 1809. This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

On this first occasion of meeting you, it affords me much satisfaction, to be able to communicate the commencement of a favourable change in our foreign relations; the critical state of which induced a session of Congress at this early period.

In consequence of the provisions of the act interdicting commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France, our Ministers at London & Paris were without delay instructed to let it be understood by the French and British governments, that the authority vested in the Executive, to renew commerce in error, etc., etc., etc., entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quantities had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cowdung, plantain-roots, rice, flour, &c. were then strewed over the body of the dead man. Bills of wood were then placed by the Brahmins in a pyramidal form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brush wood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand; also of the chaff was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose that this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door, (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands,) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brush-wood above her. It did not burn as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmin close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The officiating Brahmins, so far from opposing my approach, appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station at the angle post at the door where I remained the whole time; the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversing with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to anything round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch,) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the bystanders. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used.

Kentucky Insurance Office,
1st June, 1809.

A GENERAL meeting of the Share Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and directors.

John L. Martin,
Ch. Engr. En. Co.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, John Robinson, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on Davy's farm of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.
1st June, 1809.

Taken up by William Phillips, living in Jessamine county, below the mouth of Hickman, a dun horse 12 years old, no brands that are intelligible with a black mane and tail, about thirteen hands high appraised to \$18. Given under my hand this 25th March, 1809.

John Lowry.

Advertisement.

Whereas my wife Molly McGee hath lately eloped from my bed and board, in Estill county, without any just cause for so doing, and contrary to my desire; these are therefore to warn all persons from harbouring the said Molly or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts that she contracts in no case whatsoever.—Given under my hand this first day of May, 1809.

James McGee.

sels, have been carried into execution.

It will rest with the judgment of Congress, to decide how far the change in our external prospects may authorize any modifications of the laws relating to the army and navy establishments.

The works of defence for our seaport towns and harbors have proceeded with as much activity, as the season of the year, and other circumstances would admit. It is necessary however to state, that the appropriations hitherto made being found to be deficient, a further provision will claim the early consideration of Congress.

The whole of the eight per cent stock remaining due by the United States amounting to five millions, three hundred thousand dollars, had been reimbursed on the last day of the year 1808. And on the first day of April last, the sum in the Treasury exceeded nine and a half million dollars. This together with the receipts of the current year on account of former revenue bonds will probably be nearly, if not altogether sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. But the suspension of exports and the consequent decrease of importations during the last twelve months, will necessarily cause a great diminution in the receipts of the year 1810. After that year should our foreign relations be undisturbed, the revenue will again be more than commensurate to all the ex-

penses.

Aware of the inconveniences of a protracted session at the present season of the year, I bear to call the attention of the Legislature to any matters not particularly urgent. It remains therefore only to assure you of the fidelity & acuteness with which I shall co-operate for the welfare and happiness of our country, and to pray that it may experience a continuance of the divine blessings by which it has been so singularly favored.

JAMES MADISON.

British Outrage, and Blockade of the Chesapeake.

The following extract from Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, of the 2nd ult. if true, forms a curious illustration of that part of the President's message which alludes to British animosity! We forbear at this time to enlarge, as our information is so circumscribed, (having received no Baltimore papers)—The next mail will undoubtedly give us every particular, and the steps taken by Congress in consequence of this outrage—for it is impossible that Congress can be so degraded as to pass over in silence this renewal of hostilities by the British.

From our Correspondent at Baltimore, Monday, May 22.

Arrived, schr. Amiable, Fitch, Carthagena, 16 days. Capt. F. brought letters, and a memorial from the Americans taken prisoners in Miranda's expedition—he thinks that if government interfere they would be liberated.

Yesterday at 2 p.m. two large ships, apparently men of war, gave chase, one of them within gun shot, and began to fire.—

The light-house then about two miles distant being so close to the land and unappreciated that war was declared, we made every sail we could. The ship we were informed after by the pilot, was the British frigate Melampus, continued to keep a very brisk fire, several shots, passed over and some fell near us, and others on the beach of the Cape; by this time we had got within one mile of the light-house. Perceiving he could not come up with us, he fired a broad side and made sail off—all this time we had American colours flying.

We have seen a letter from Clarke county, stating that the SMALL POX had made its appearance there. For the information of those who wish to be inoculated for the Cow POX, which has been found to be a certain preventative to this dangerous and loathsome disease, we refer to the advertisement of Dr. Elisha Warfield, published in this paper.—(Reporter.)

COMMUNICATION.

A most horrid murder was committed on the body of a Mr. CHAPMAN of Adair county a short time since, by three of his negroes. After repeatedly striking him with a hand-spike, they carried his body some little distance, and built a large log heap on it, which they confounded by fire. The negroes have since been apprehended, and confessed their guilt, and will no doubt receive that punishment which their crime merits.—(Mirror.

ST. LOUIS, May 17, 1809.

On authority of letters recently received by his excellency governor Lewis and General William Clark, we are authorised to state, that on the 6th instant, a soldier belonging to Fort Belle-vieu, was surprised by two Indians, at the distance of about a mile from the Fort and compelled to give them his frock and vest. He at first refused to be despoiled of his cloths in this insulting manner, but thought it prudent to surrender them, on their presenting a rifle to his bosom, and threatening to put him to death, if he did not comply with their demand... They then suffered him to return home; but made chase after him for about half a mile; whether in a mere sportive wantonness, or for the purpose of still taking his life, uncertain.

"We desire, that in conformity with these dispositions, you direct the prayers of the faithful, whom providence has entrusted to you. Let us all ask of God, that he deigns to let fall upon us his spirit of peace and wisdom: let us abjure every passion, that we may be occupied alone by such sentiments as ought to animate us, and which the general interests of this monarchy inspires: let the exercises of religion, tranquility and happiness succeed to the discords to which we have been a prey, let us return thanks to God for the success which he has been pleased to grant to the arms of our august brother and powerful ally, the emperor of the French, who has had no other end in supporting our rights by his power, than to procure to Spain a long peace, founded on her independence.

"The French army will evacuate the Spanish provinces as tranquility shall be spread, and as they shall unite around our throne.

"Our will is, that you order each of the curates of your diocese to sing a solemn Te Deum the first Sunday after the receipt of this letter.

"Given at our palace of Madrid, the 24th of Jan. 1809.

(Signed) "I THE KING.

"The minister secretary of state of his majesty.

"MARIANO LOUIS D'UROQUINO."

LONDON, March 27.

Since our last three Lisbon mails have arrived,—two of them reached town this morning, bringing accounts down to March 17. A fleet from Portsmouth arrived at Oporto the 11th. The accounts by this channel, from the Marquis de Romana, are, we understand, down to the 3d of March, at which time a corps of his army had re-entered Galicia, by Verin and the mountains of Orense, and seized a large quantity of artillery and stores belonging to Soult's army, Peubla de Tribes, after defeating its escort on the banks of the Navea, which owing to the breaking of the bridge, they had been unable to pass.

From the reports which have lately been made of the numbers, the condition, and the spirit of the Austrian army we derive hopes of an auspicious opening of the campaign on the continent. The enlarged powers with which the Archduke Charles is entrusted, the confidence which he is known to inspire, and the skill with which he is known to direct his troops, are further pledges of the success we anticipate. Even Ruffia after all the boasts of Bonaparte, that the emperor Alexander was entirely with him, either for peace or for war, will scarcely venture openly and directly to espouse the French interest.

There is an opposition to it which hangs like a cloud over the head of the Autocrat in which he plainly reads that the fate of his father may be his own. It is only fear however that can restrain him; and this restraint may in some measure perhaps, be removed by the unfortunate revolution which has just taken place in Sweden. It certainly opens a new aspect of things in the North of Eu-

rope, and is pregnant with matter for serious reflection.

Independent of the atrocious crimes of this mischief, the destruction of this most important work, is to be deplored as it might from its comprehensive means and perfection in all the most important branches of chemistry, be deemed a national establishment; having been the fruit of research made with great diligence and industry by Mr. Harrison in various parts of Europe, it had reached after twelve years of indefatigable labor and unremitting industry that point of completion, which with only a final protection from the fostering hands of government would have rendered the United States perfectly independent of Europe in every article produced by chemical science. We cannot help ascribing the destruction of this work to the same source from which so many of the domestic efforts of industry have already experienced enmity and conflagration. Mr. Harrison's lots cannot be much less than 60,000 dollars.

[Aurora.]

NEW-YORK, May 19.

By our ship news it appears that a French vessel had arrived in the Chesapeake from France, with dispatches—bringing the agreeable intelligence that Bonaparte has relaxed in his system against neutral commerce. We believe this news, however, wants confirmation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig Cerberus, Lufkin, arrived here on Saturday evening in 42 days from Cadiz. By this arrival the editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Gibraltar papers the 2d, and the Seville Gazette to the 4th of April, copious extracts and translations from which are suojoined.

It is positively stated by one of the passengers, that Russia has made peace with Great Britain, and that two days before the Cerberus sailed an express had been received in Cadiz from a British admiral in the Tagus, ordering the Russian flag to be respected.

After the Battle of Medellin, in Extremadura, of which we have no detailed account, the French penetrated into Andalusia, and were said to be within 18 leagues of Seville.

The situation of Spain, which we cannot dispute, looks worse than we expected, is there should be no opposition to the landing of the troops, and that they might garrison the fort, upon which, however, they were not permitted to hoist English colours.

The Chinese now interfered, and ordered admiral Drury to leave the place, alleging that he had made an encroachment upon the territory of the empire which could not be submitted to. He persisted in keeping his troops on shore, and declared his determination to hold the town at all hazards. In consequence, the Viceroy of the Province issued an order on the 25th of Sept. forbidding the landing of any cargoes from, and sending away on board the English ships, of which there were between forty and fifty lying at Whampoa. An entire suspension of trade ensued, and continued three months, during which time the admiral visited Canton, attended by all the boats, and about 2,000 men from the ships. The object of this visit was to obtain an interview with the Viceroy, who haughtily refused to admit him into his presence, and treated him with contempt.

On the 19th November, admiral Drury ordered all the English subjects to quit Canton in three days, and repair on board the ships of their nation at Whampoa. Ten days after, he attempted another visit to Canton with the launches and other boats of the fleet strongly armed, but was driven back by the Chinese, who had stationed some man of war junks five or six miles below the city, where the boats were fired at and flopped.

From this time till the 20th of December, all communication between Canton and the ships at Whampoa, and all supplies of provisions were strictly forbidden, and no English was suffered to remain in Canton, or return to that city. One gentleman, in attempting to get in there by stealth, was discovered, carried into the city, and there kept in confinement during the continuance of the difficulties.

Finding that his expedients to induce the Chinese to connive at, or consent to his holding Mooco were ineffectual, the admiral abandoned the enterprise, withdrew his troops, and left Mooco for Bengal about the first day of January last. As this was a compliance with the conditions required by the Chinese, the trade with the English was renewed.

Mercantile Advertiser.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from Philadelphia and for sale at the BOOK-STORE of Johnson & Warner.

Lexington, June 6, 1809.

COW POX.

E. WARFIELD has just received some GENIUS MATTER of the COW FOX, and will inoculate every day, at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.

Lexington, April 4th, 1809.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety.

Jno. Jones,

Lexington.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that we, or either of us, will attend on the tenth day of July next, and continue until finished, at the dwelling house of William Hopkins, in the county of Montgomery, near the head of Flat creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, for the purpose of perpetuating testimony respecting a survey of one thousand acres, made for Robert Moore and Thomas Gooch, and from thence proceeded to the beginning corner of said Moore and Gooch's survey, proceed to as many corners of said survey, as we or either of us shall think proper, and take the depositions of such witnesses as we or either of us shall think proper, to establish said one thousand acres survey, and perpetuate the same; and do such other things or acts as the law will authorise, for the purpose aforesaid.

Cchesley Glover,

Thomas Gooch.

February 27th, 1809.

Scott County, set.

Taken up by John Montgomery, in Lane's run, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, fifteen or sixteen years old, no brands nor marks except a few saddle spots, a natural trotter, appraised to nine dollars, the 21st February, 1809.

* Cary L. Clarke, c. s. c.

Taken up by Hugh Boyd, living in Scott County, one mile from Henry's mill, a gray mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, mounted on the near shoulder 1 M; appraised to forty dollars.

* James McCroskey.

